

HTML & CSS

For Newbies



WEB
DEVELOPMENT

Tatenda Josiah Majira

TATENDA J MAJIRA

HTML and CSS for newbies

Introduction to web development



9

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I want to express my gratitude to my sister for her encouragement and support throughout the writing process of this book. Her motivation played a crucial role in helping me complete it. Additionally, I dedicate this book to her as a token of appreciation for her encouragement and as an inspiration for her to learn HTML and CSS.

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Foreword

Welcome to “HTML and CSS for Newbies”!

In the ever-evolving landscape of technology, the ability to understand and utilize programming languages has become increasingly valuable. Among these languages, HTML and CSS serve as the fundamental building blocks of the web. Whether you’re a budding developer, a curious beginner, or simply someone looking to expand their digital skill set, this book is designed to provide you with a solid foundation in HTML and CSS.

As the author of this book, Tatenda Josiah Majira, understands the challenges that newcomers face when diving into the world of web development. He has crafted this guide with the aim of demystifying HTML and CSS, making them accessible to anyone with the desire to learn. Through clear explanations, practical examples, and hands-on exercises, Tatenda will take you on a journey from the basics to more advanced concepts, empowering you to create your own web pages and style them to perfection.

Whether you dream of building your own website, pursuing a

career in web development, or simply want to better understand the technology shaping our digital world, “HTML and CSS for Newbies” is your starting point. Embrace the adventure ahead, and let’s embark on this learning journey together.

Happy coding!

Tatenda Josiah Majira

Introduction

In the vast landscape of web development, HTML and CSS stand as the cornerstone technologies that shape the digital world we interact with every day. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) provides the structure and content of web pages, while CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) adds the visual presentation, defining how those pages look and feel.

HTML serves as the skeleton of the web, providing a markup language that structures content into elements such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links. It forms the backbone of every web page, organizing information in a hierarchical manner and creating the foundation upon which websites are built.

On the other hand, CSS is the stylistic layer that breathes life into HTML elements. With CSS, developers can control the layout, typography, colors, and overall appearance of a web page. By separating the content from its presentation, CSS enables flexibility and consistency across a website, making it easier to maintain and update.

Together, HTML and CSS empower developers to create stunning and interactive web experiences that engage users

and deliver information effectively. Whether you're building a personal blog, an e-commerce platform, or a corporate website, mastering these technologies is essential for anyone venturing into the realm of web development.

In this book, we'll embark on a journey to explore the fundamentals of HTML and CSS, from the basics to more advanced concepts. We'll learn how to structure web pages, style them with CSS, and create responsive designs that adapt to different devices and screen sizes. Along the way, we'll build practical projects and gain hands-on experience to solidify our understanding of these essential web technologies.

Whether you're a complete beginner or an experienced developer looking to brush up on your skills, this book is designed to be your comprehensive guide to HTML and CSS. Let's dive in and unlock the endless possibilities of web development together.

1

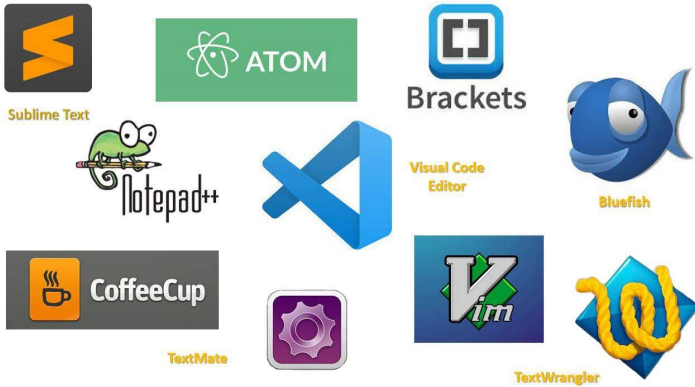
Chapter 1

Getting Started

Text editor

First of all for you to start writing html or css you need to have a text-editor in your laptop or phone .A text editor is an application for writing text and saving them as a file eg Notepad .

Examples of text editors :

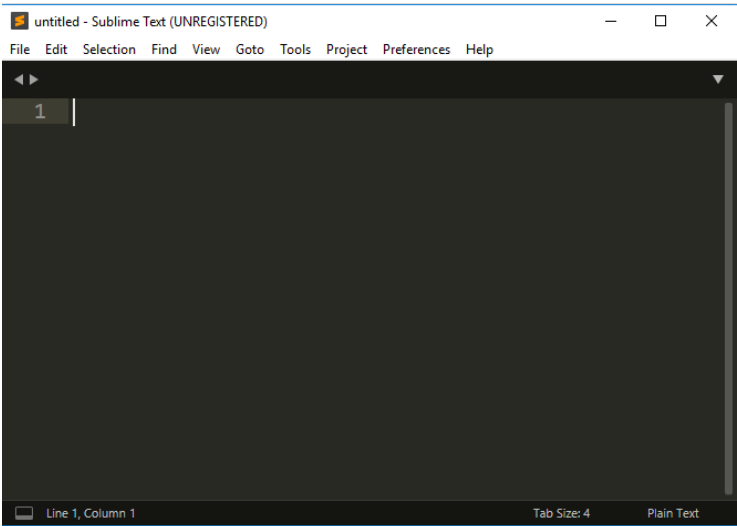


I recommend you to download Sublime-text because its small in size and easy to use .To install go to sublime <https://www.sublimetext.com/3>

Steps on how to create a new html page file

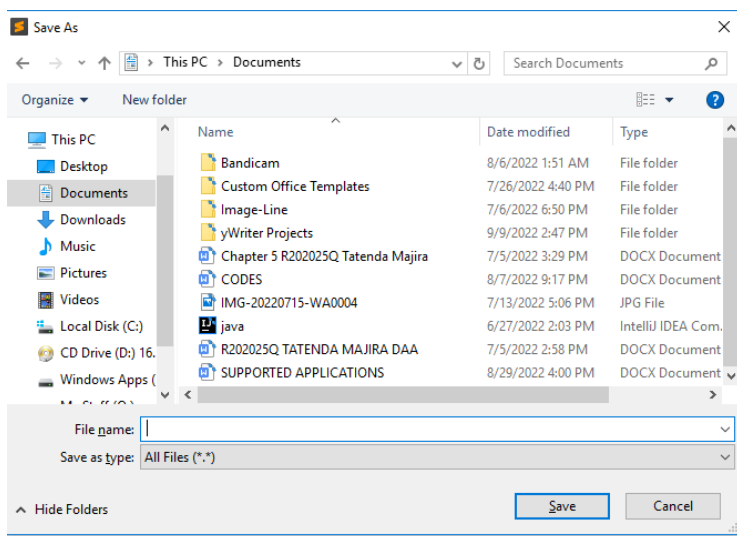
1. Click File
2. Click New File
3. Press CTRL + S to save

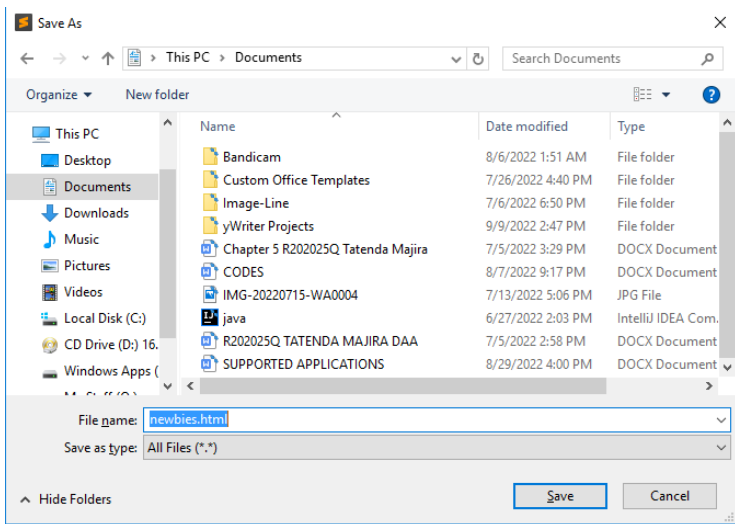
CHAPTER 1



The window below will pop up after pressing CTRL + S and then you type the name you want to give to the page. Inside the File name box is where you type the name you want to give to your html file.

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES





Note that after typing the name of page put .html so that it will be saved as a webpage for it to open on a browser .The name of my page is newbies.html.

If you don't add .html on the file name of your page it won't open on browsers.

The same steps are done when you want to create a css file .The difference is that when it is css you save your file as name of file .css .



Your html file should have an icon of a web browser you use .Mine has a google chrome icon because my default browser is google.

How to save and run HTML code in windows

- Start Notepad.
- Type in the given text
- Save the file as "anyname.htm".
- Start your Internet browser.
- Select "Open" (or "Open Page") in the File menu of your browser. A dialog box will appear.
- Select "Browse" (or "Choose File") and locate the HTML file you just created select it and click "Open". Now you should see an address in the dialog box, which is showing your file path. Now Click OK, and the browser will display the page.



HTML Elements (TAGS)

- **<html>..</html>**: This tag tells your browser the start and end of an HTML document.
- **<head>..</head>**: This tag contains the header information, which is not displayed in the browser window.
- **<title>..</title>**: This tag contains the title of your document. The title is displayed in your browser's caption.
- **<body>..</body>**: This tag contain the text that will be displayed in your browser.



Chapter 2

Introduction

What is HTML and CSS ?



HTML

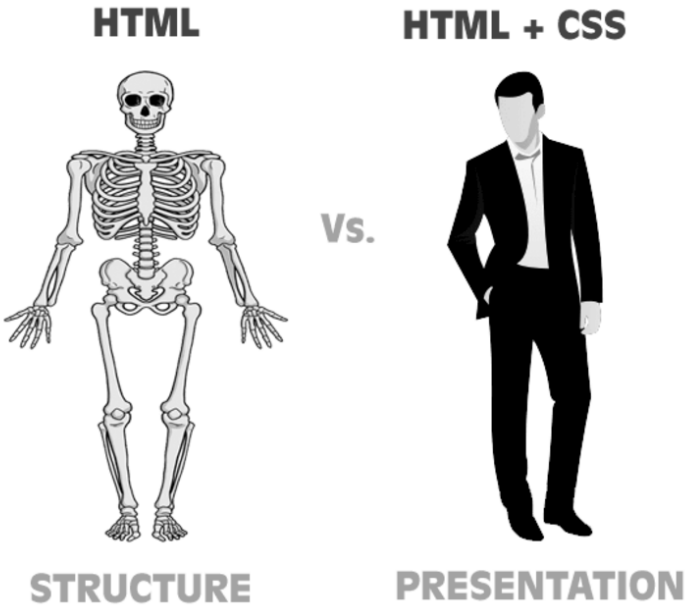
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. HTML defines the structure of web page.

Don't forget HTML defines the skeleton of a web page eg paragraphs ,headers ,footers ,sections etc

CSS

HTML stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS defines the style (visual) of web page.

Don't forget HTML defines the skin of a web page eg color ,background ,font ,border etc



From the above example the skeleton represents HTML and then the man in suit represents CSS . The clothes and skin is what we are calling styling or CSS.

Differences between HTML and CSS



HTML

gives content structure
+ defines content type
"the skeleton"



CSS

gives content style +
controls the presentation
"the appearance"

If HTML is the skeleton of your page, CSS is the skin. Without CSS, your websites would look rather boring, dull, and, dare we say, naked. In CSS, there is a property and a value. Property is the quality you want to change; value is the amount of change.

1. HTML is basically a standard markup language for describing the structure of web pages, whereas CSS is the style sheet language for describing the presentation and design of web pages.
2. HTML is easy to learn and has clear syntax, whereas CSS can sometimes get messy and can create complications in codes.
3. CSS is independent of HTML, and it can be used with any XML-based markup language, whereas this is not the same case

with HTML.

4. The HTML file can contain CSS codes, but on the other hand, CSS can never contain HTML codes in it.

5. HTML provides tags which are surrounding the content of any web page elements, whereas CSS consists of selectors which are surrounded by a declaration block

6. CSS has fragmentation, but HTML doesn't produce any such problems. 7. CSS uses a much lesser code and thus produce much lesser web page loading time than HTML

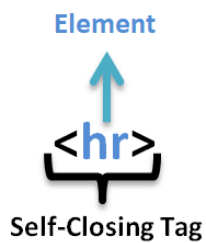
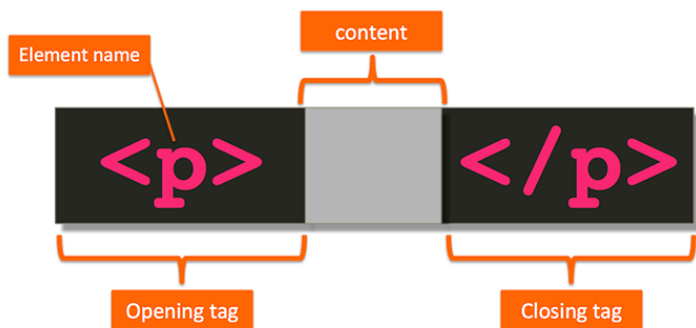
3

Chapter 3

HTML



<HTML TAGS>



HTML Page Structure

`<!DOCTYPE html>` ← Tells version of HTML
`<html>` ← HTML Root Element

`<head>` ← Used to contain page HTML metadata
 `<title>Page Title</title>` ← Title of HTML page
`</head>`

`<body>` ← Hold content of HTML
 `<h2>Heading Content</h2>` ← HTML heading tag
 `<p>Paragraph Content</p>` ← HTML paragraph tag
`</body>`

`</html>`

There many HTML tags but we going to show you the basic and most important ones so that you might be able to make your own basic web page after reading this book.

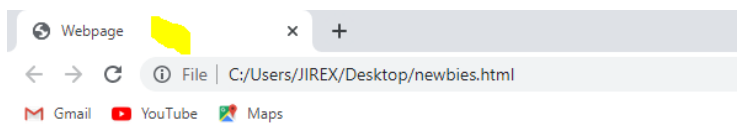
HTML tags and their descriptions

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

Tags	Description
<html> </html>	This defined "HTML" documents
<head></head>	This define "Head" part of program
<title></title>	This defined "TITLE" of document.
<body></body>	This defined "main content" of program
<a>	This is "Anchor " tag
<abbr></abbr>	This is "Abbreviation" tag.
	This defined "Bold " text
<i></i>	This define "Italic" test
<big></big>	This define "big text " then normal.
<small></small>	This define "small text " then normal
<blockquote> </blockquote>	This defined special "speech"
 	This make "line brake"
<code></code>	This defined " code text" of computer.
<table></table>	This used make to "table"
<col></col>	This used make to "table column."
<td></td>	This used make to "table sell "
<tr></tr>	This used make to "table row "
<form></form>	This used for making "form"
<h1></h1>	This used header tag, there are upto 1-6
<hr/>	This used making "parallel line"
	This used adding "image"
<input></input>	This used for "input field"
	This used for "list"
<meta></meta>	This is" meta tag"
	This used for "order list"
	This used for "unordered list"
<p></p>	This used for "paragraph"
<pre></pre>	This used for "pre-formatted"
<tt></tt>	This used for "teletype text"
	This used for "Strong text"
	This is used for "subscripted text"
	This used for "superscripted text"

Example of a basic HTML page

```
newbies.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6 |
7   <title>Webpage</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11   <h1>Welcome to Webpage </h1>
12
13   <p>A page to show you how to code using html </p>
14
15 </body>
16
17 </html>
18
```



Welcome to Webpage

A page to show you how to code using html

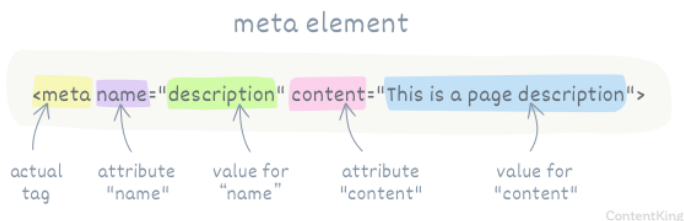
Note the highlighted text are the tags that are inside the body tag `<p></p>` and `<h1></h1>`

4

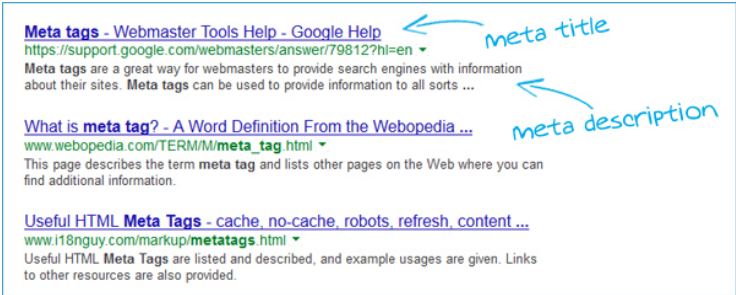
Chapter 4

`<meta>`

`<meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using HTML and CSS">`



Information or values that are put inside the meta tag are the one that we see when we search for something as on the picture below




5

Chapter 5

`<head> </head>`

Inside the head tag is where we find meta tag , style tag (where we put our CSS) and links.

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark background. The file name 'newbies.html' is visible in the top left. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
```

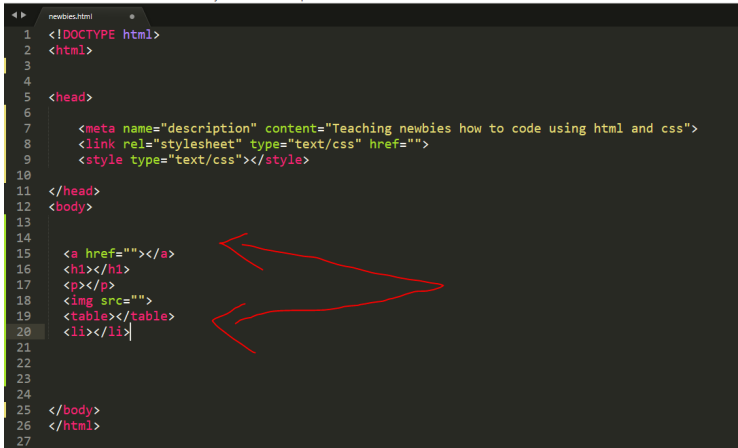

6

Chapter 6

`<body> </body>`

The `<body>` tag **defines the document's body**. The `<body>` element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. Note: There can only be one `<body>` element in an HTML document.

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14
15   <a href=""></a>
16   <h1></h1>
17   <p></p>
18   <img src="">
19   <table></table>
20   <li></li>
21
22
23
24
25 </body>
26 </html>
27
```

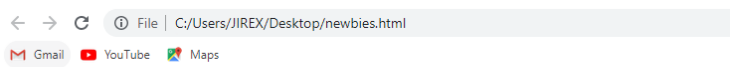
7

Chapter 7

`<h1></h1>` to `<h6></h6>`

These tags are used to define **HTML** headings.

```
newbies.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14   <h1>Newbies</h1>
15   <h2>NewbiesNewbies</h2>
16   <h3>Newbies</h3>
17   <h4>Newbies</h4>
18   <h5>Newbies</h5>
19   <h6>Newbies</h6>
20
21
22 </body>
23 </html>
24
```



Newbies

NewbiesNewbies

Newbies

Newbies

Newbies

Newbies

If you notice each and every H tag represents a certain size for a text.

8

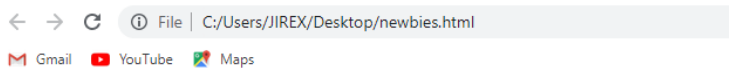
Chapter 8

<p></p>

This tag defines a paragraph.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14   <p>I am a newbie and i want to learn html</p>
15
16
17
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES



I am a newbie and i want to learn html

9

Chapter 9

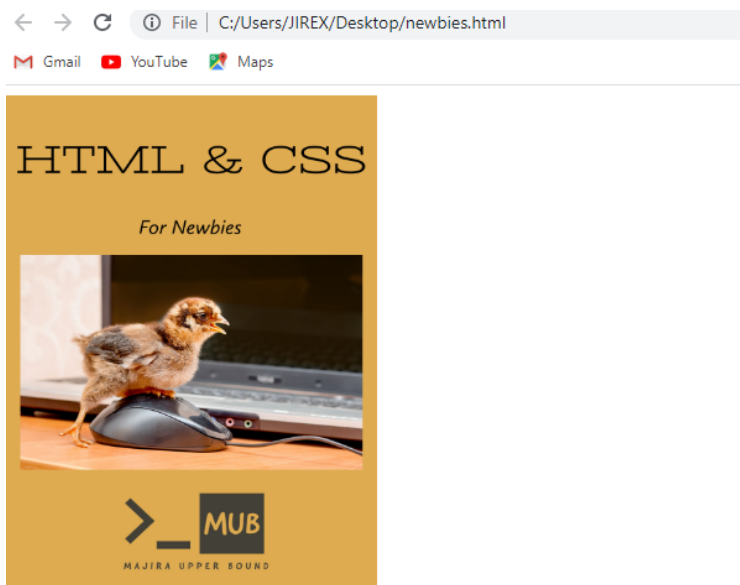
``

The `` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

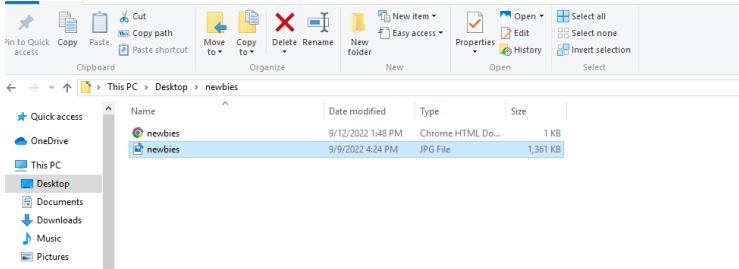
The `` tag has two required attributes:

- `src` - Specifies the path to the image
- `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed



```
newbies.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14
15 
16
17
18 </body>
19 </html>
20
```


Note that inside the source (src) is where u put the path where the image is located on and then the image name .In the above example the name of my image is newbies.jpg. Make sure the html file is in the same folder with image and CSS files.



10

Chapter 10

`` ``

These tags are used to group a set of related items in lists

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

Unordered List

An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.



```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14
15 <ul>
16   <li>Item</li>
17   <li>Item</li>
18   <li>Item</li>
19   <li>Item</li>
20 </ul>
21
22
23
24 </body>
25 </html>
26

```

Ordered List

An ordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

The HTML tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

```
newbies.html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3
4
5  <head>
6
7      <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8      <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9      <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14
15 <ol>
16     <li>First item</li>
17     <li>Second item</li>
18     <li>Third item</li>
19     <li>Fourth item</li>
20 </ol>
21
22
23
24 </body>
25 </html>
26
```




Chapter 11

`<table></table>`

Theses tags are used to arrange data into rows and columns.

```
newbies.html
7  <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9  <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14 <table>
15   <tr>
16     <th>Brand</th>
17     <th>Color</th>
18     <th>Price</th>
19   </tr>
20   <tr>
21     <td>Toyota</td>
22     <td>Red</td>
23     <td>China</td>
24   </tr>
25   <tr>
26     <td>BMW</td>
27     <td>Silver</td>
28     <td>Germany</td>
29   </tr>
30 </table>
31
32
```

← → ↻ ⓘ File | C:/Users/JIREX/Desktop/newbies.html

 Gmail  YouTube  Maps

Brand	Color	Price
-------	-------	-------

Toyota	Red	China
--------	-----	-------

BMW	Silver	Germany
-----	--------	---------

12

Chapter 12

<input>

These tags are used when we want to get user input from eg register form , login form .

Types of input elements :

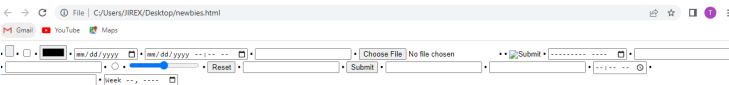
- <input type="button">
- <input type="checkbox">
- <input type="color">
- <input type="date">
- <input type="datetime-local">
- <input type="email">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="hidden">
- <input type="image">
- <input type="month">
- <input type="number">

- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`


```

12 <body>
13 • <input type="button">
14 • <input type="checkbox">
15 • <input type="color">
16 • <input type="date">
17 • <input type="datetime-local">
18 • <input type="email">
19 • <input type="file">
20 • <input type="hidden">
21 • <input type="image">
22 • <input type="month">
23 • <input type="number">
24 • <input type="password">
25 • <input type="radio">
26 • <input type="range">
27 • <input type="reset">
28 • <input type="search">
29 • <input type="submit">
30 • <input type="tel">
31 • <input type="text">
32 • <input type="time">
33 • <input type="url">
34 • <input type="week">
35
36 </body>

```



As you can see the output of the inputs tags on the webpage presented well. To put them in order we use the `
` it breaks or creates a new empty line

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

```
newbies.html
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13   • <input type="button">
14   <br>
15   • <input type="checkbox">
16   <br>
17   • <input type="color">
18   <br>
19   • <input type="date">
20   <br>
21   • <input type="datetime-local">
22   <br>
23   • <input type="email">
24   <br>
25   • <input type="file">
26   <br>
27   • <input type="hidden">
28   <br>
29   • <input type="image">
30   <br>
31   • <input type="month">
32   <br>
33   • <input type="number">
34   <br>
35   • <input type="password">
36   <br>
```

Handwritten red annotations in the image include:

- A red arrow pointing from the `
` tag on line 14 to the `<input type="checkbox">` tag on line 15.
- A red arrow pointing from the `
` tag on line 24 to the `<input type="file">` tag on line 25.
- Handwritten red text `
` to the right of the code, with a red arrow pointing to the `
` tag on line 24.

```
newbies.html x
32 <br>
33 • <input type="number">
34 <br>
35 • <input type="password">
36 <br>
37 • <input type="radio">
38 <br>
39 • <input type="range">
40 <br>
41 • <input type="reset">
42 <br>
43 • <input type="search">
44 <br>
45 • <input type="submit">
46 <br>
47 • <input type="tel">
48 <br>
49 • <input type="text">
50 <br>
51 • <input type="time">
52 <br>
53 • <input type="url">
54 <br>
55 • <input type="week">
56
57 </body>
58 </html>
59
```

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a form with the following elements:

- A checkbox.
- A radio button.
- A text input field.
- A date input field showing "mm/dd/yyyy".
- A time input field showing "mm/dd/yyyy --:-- --".
- A file input field with a "Choose File" button and "No file chosen" text.
- A "Submit" button.
- A text input field.
- A radio button.
- A range input field (slider).
- A "Reset" button.
- A text input field.
- A "Submit" button.
- A text input field.
- A date and time input field showing "--:-- --" and a clock icon.
- A text input field.
- A week input field showing "Week --, ----".

Type	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code><input type="button"></code>	Displays a clickable button

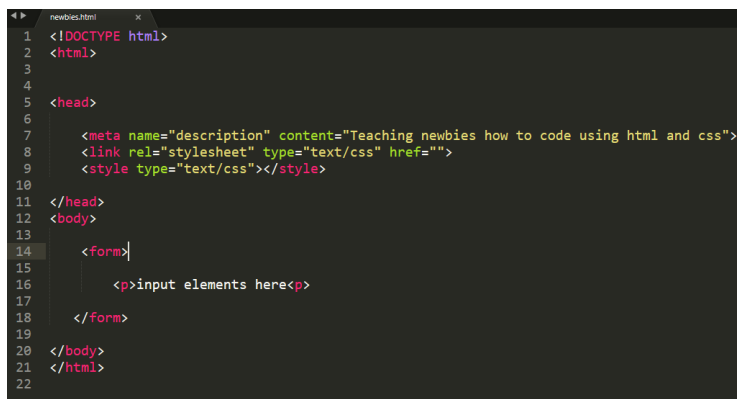
The name of the input element determines type of data allowed or the output to be displayed on the page. For you to be able to collect information from the user most of the input elements are put inside the form tag `<form></form>` which we will talk about in next chapter.

13

Chapter 13

`<form> </form>`

This `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14   <form>
15
16     <p>input elements here</p>
17
18   </form>
19
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
```

`<label> </label>`

The `<label>` tag defines a label for many form elements.

The `<label>` element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.






```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14   <form>
15
16     <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
17     <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
18
19     <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
20     <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
21
22   </form>
23
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

The `id` attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the `id` attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The `id` attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet.

CHAPTER 13

← → ↻ ⓘ File | C:/Users/JIREX/Desktop/newbies.html

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First name:

Last name:

Chapter 14

``

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

`link text`

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

`Google`

CHAPTER 14

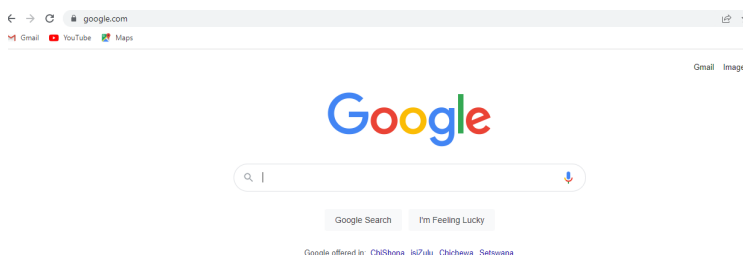
```
newbies.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body>
13
14   <a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>|
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
18
```

← → ↻ ⓘ File | C:/Users/JIREX/Desktop/newbies.html

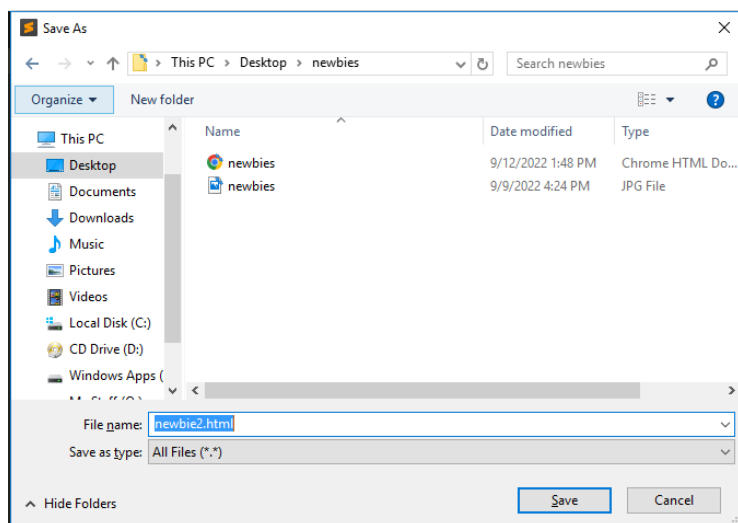
 Gmail  YouTube  Maps

[Google](#)

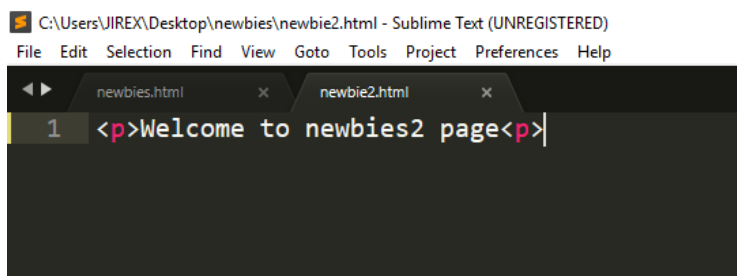
If you click on the text Google it will direct you to Google page



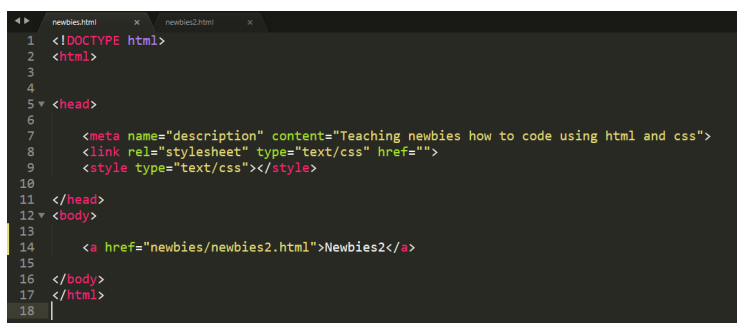
Links or `<a>` can be used to link your html pages .In the following example we going to create a html file called `newbies2.html` so that we can locate it from `newbie.html` we have already created. Make sure both your html files are in the same folder.



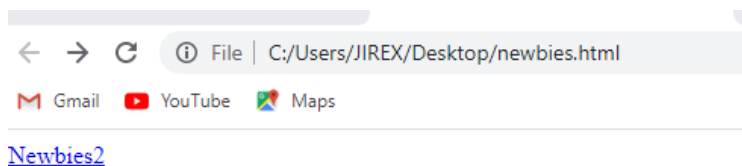
Inside the `newbies2.html` file write



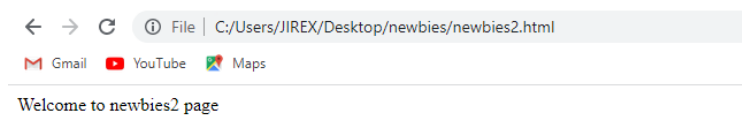
Now go to the newbie.html file and put a link like below.



Now click on the link below and it will direct you to newbies2 page.



Newbies2 page



So far we have covered the basic and most important html elements therefore what is left is for you to know how to style html elements

Chapter 15

`<style></style>`

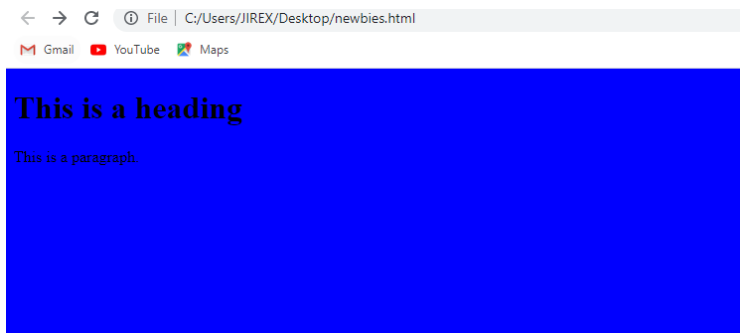
The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

`<tagname style="property:value;">`

This tag can be used inside the head tag to style elements inside the body but for the mean time will focus on styling inside the tag.

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css"></style>
10
11 </head>
12 <body style="background-color:powderblue;">
13
14 <h1>This is a heading</h1>
15 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
16
17 </body>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
21
```



16

Chapter 16

Id and class

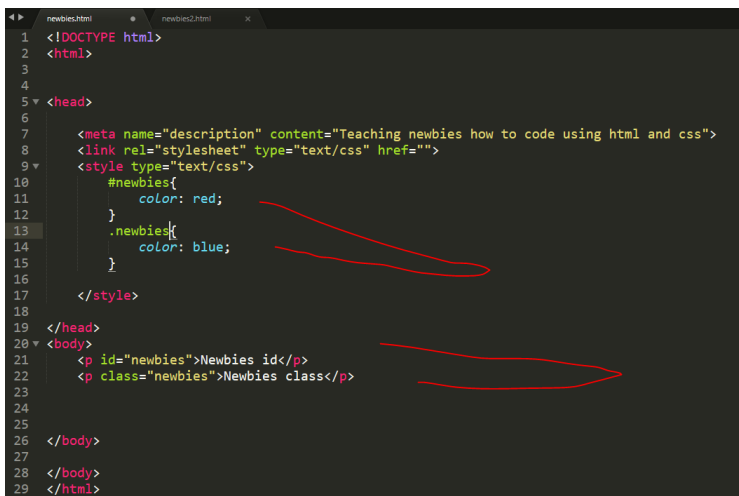
The following are the important differences between Id and Class.

Sr. No.	Key	Id	Class
1	Syntax	In Html for an element ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.	On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name.
2	Selector	Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.	Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
3	Uniqueness	Id is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element	The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

```
<body>
  <p id="newbies">Newbies id</p>
  <p class="newbies">Newbies class</p>

</body>
```

Below is how you use the IDs and Classes inside the <style> using css .



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">
9   <style type="text/css">
10     #newbies{
11       color: red;
12     }
13     .newbies{
14       color: blue;
15     }
16   </style>
17
18 </head>
19
20 <body>
21   <p id="newbies">Newbies id</p>
22   <p class="newbies">Newbies class</p>
23
24
25 </body>
26
27 </body>
28
29 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with two files: 'newbies.html' and 'newbies2.html'. The 'newbies.html' file contains the HTML structure, and 'newbies2.html' contains the CSS rules. Red lines are drawn to show the mapping: one line connects the '#newbies' selector in the CSS to the 'id="newbies"' attribute in the HTML, and another line connects the '.newbies' selector to the 'class="newbies"' attribute. The CSS rules are: #newbies { color: red; } and .newbies { color: blue; }.

Chapter 17



Like discussed in the the first chapter css is used for styling the html page or elements .

Summary of the syntax for the three style types

With inline styles:

- styles are written directly inside the tag
- `style=` attribute is used
- the property / value pairs are in quotes
- styles apply only to the *current* tag

With internal styles

- the styles are placed in the `<head>` section
- `<style>` `</style>` tags are used
- the property / value pairs are placed inside curly braces
- styles apply to *all* instances of the tag (selector) in the current web page

With external style sheets

- styles are written out in a separate (external) document – a text file with a CSS extension
- `<style>` `</style>` tags are NOT used – in fact, no HTML should be present
- the property / value pairs are in curly braces
- styles apply to *all* instances of the tag (selector) on all web pages that are linked to the style sheet

15

Example:

```
<head>
  <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
  <style type="text/css">
    p{
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="color: blue">Newbies </p>
</body>
```

External stylesheet is circled in red

Internal stylesheet is circled in blue

Inline stylesheet is circled in yellow

Tips :

Inline CSS

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Internal CSS

```
<head>
  <style type = text/css>
    body {background-color: blue;}
    p { color: yellow;}
  </style>
</head>
```

External CSS

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
```

We can link styles.css to newbies.html by adding the following line to the <head> of our HTML doc:

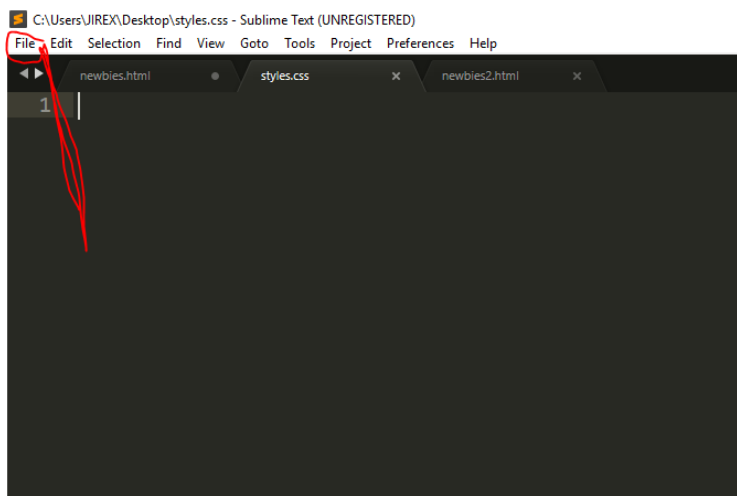
```
<head>
// ...
```

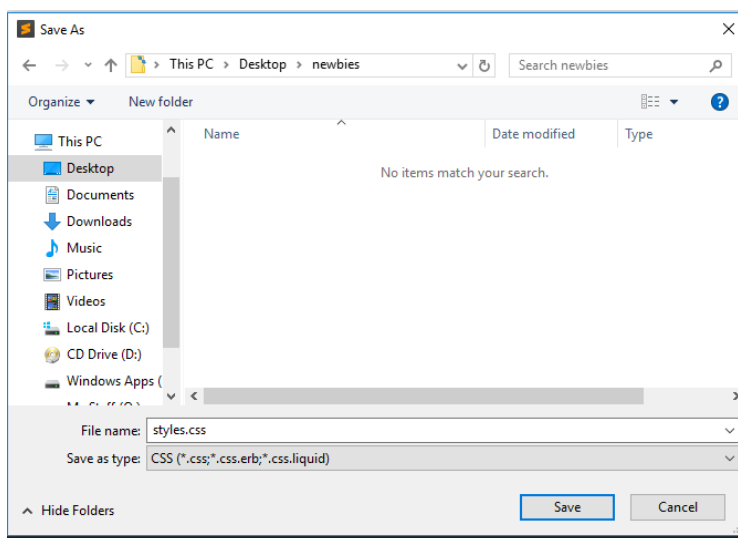
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css"></head>
```

How to create an external stylesheet

Create a new file and name it styles.css .CSS files are saved with .css so that the styles will load and not be respond as plain

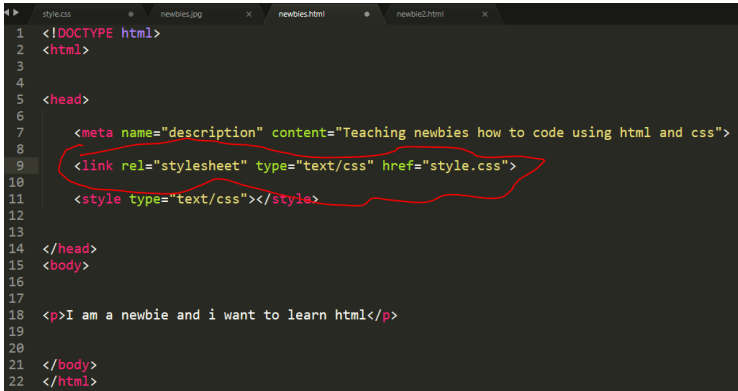
text.





Inside the `styles.css` is where we put our `css` codes. Now we have to link our external `css` stylesheet (`styles.css`) inside the head of our `newbies.html` for us to be able to style the elements while we are not inside the `html` file.

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8
9   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
10
11   <style type="text/css"></style>
12
13
14 </head>
15 <body>
16
17
18 <p>I am a newbie and i want to learn html</p>
19
20
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

Chapter 18

SELECTOR PROPERTY VALUE

↓ ↓ ↓

p { color: blue; }

Common CSS Properties

Color

Font Size

Background Color

Background

Height/Width

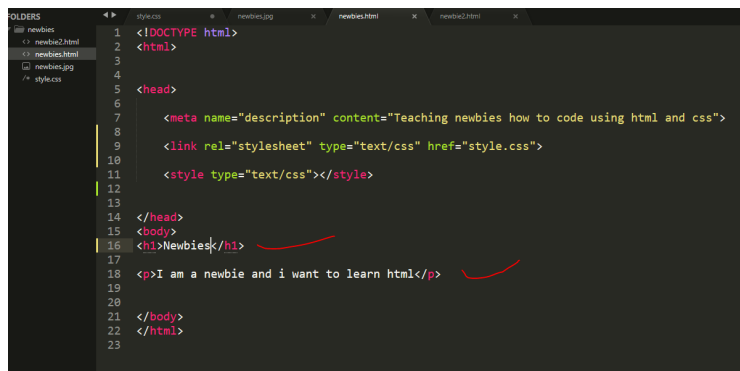
Box Model (Margin/Padding)

Border

Border Radius

We are going to use the above css properties in our external stylesheet that we have created to style newbies.html

Inside our newbies.html file put the following elements



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using html and css">
8
9   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
10
11   <style type="text/css"></style>
12
13 </head>
14 <body>
15
16 <h1>Newbies</h1>
17
18 <p>I am a newbie and i want to learn html</p>
19
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
23
```

Then inside our styles.css we going to start styling using the color property:

Chapter 19

Color

This is most used property in css .It is used for changing the text color .

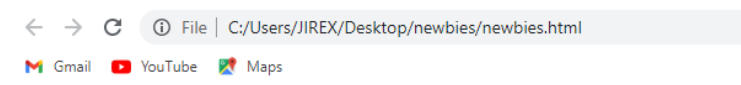
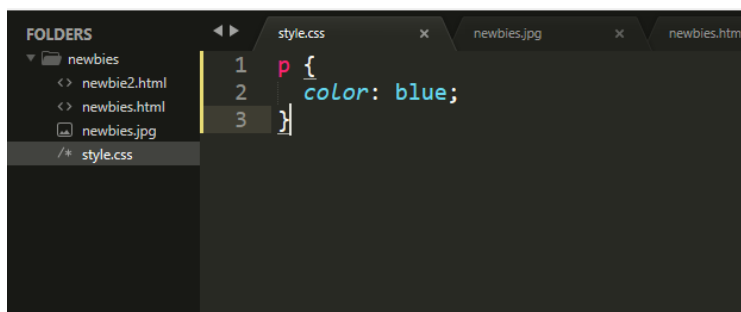
There are multiple valid formats for color values, however the most common are hex values, rgba and named colors

```
/* Hex Value */  
color: #000000;
```

```
/* RGBA */  
color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
```

```
/* Named Colors */  
color: black;
```

As newbies using named colors is much easier and simple



Newbies

I am a newbie and i want to learn html



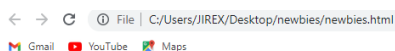
Chapter 20

Font Size

This property is used to specify the size of text .

The font-size property allows us to change the size of the font for any text based content. This includes <h1> to <h6> tags , <a> tag,<p> tags etc





Newbies

I am a newbie and i want to learn html

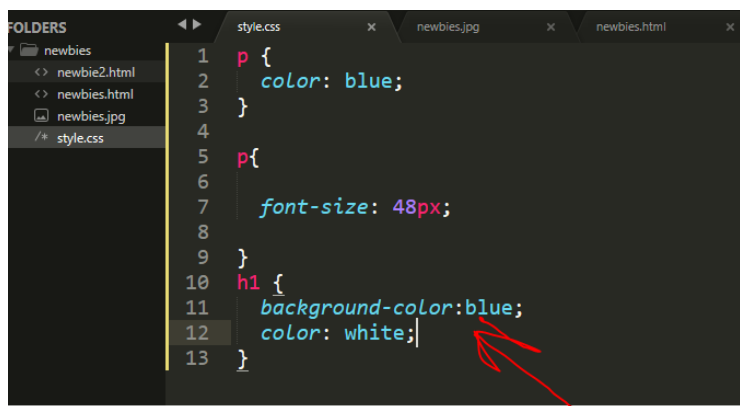
In real world we use cm or inches when specifying th size of something but in css and html we use pixels (px) .

Chapter 21

Background Color

The `background-color` property allows you to set the background-color of an HTML element. Just like text color, the value of this property can be a hex value, rgba or named color.

The background color can be set like so:



```
1 p {
2   color: blue;
3 }
4
5 p{
6
7   font-size: 48px;
8
9 }
10 h1 {
11   background-color:blue;
12   color: white;
13 }
```

← → ↻ File | C:/Users/JIREX/Desktop/newbies/newbies.html

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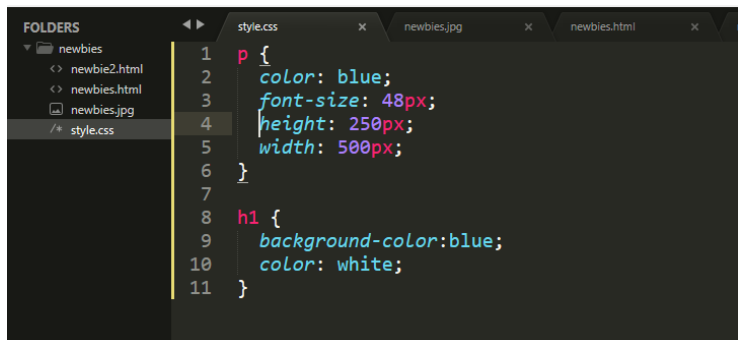
Newbies

I am a newbie and i want to learn html




Chapter 22

Height/Width

The height and width properties specify the height and width of a HTML element respectively. There are many different values you can apply to both of these properties, but for this tutorial we'll focus on pixels (px) and percentages (%)



Note that the width and height of the <p> text has changed

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Newbies

I am a newbie and i want
to learn html

Chapter 23

Border

The border property allows you set a border for your HTML element. We can create a border around our `` element with the following syntax:

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

```
FOLDERS
└─ newbies
  ├── newbies2.html
  ├── newbies.html
  ├── newbies.jpg
  └─ style.css

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4
5 <head>
6
7   <meta name="description" content="Teaching newbies how to code using ht
8
9   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
10
11  <style type="text/css"></style>
12
13 </head>
14 <body>
15
16 <h1>Newbies</h1>
17
18 <p>I am a newbie and i want to learn html</p>
19
20 
23 </html>
```

```
FOLDERS
└─ newbies
  ├── newbies2.html
  ├── newbies.html
  ├── newbies.jpg
  └─ style.css

1 p {
2   color: blue;
3   font-size: 48px;
4   height: 250px;
5   width: 500px;
6 }
7
8 h1 {
9   background-color:blue;
10  color: white;
11 }
12 img{
13   width:300px;
14   height: 300px;
15   border: 5px solid blue;
16 }
```

I am a newbie and i want
to learn html



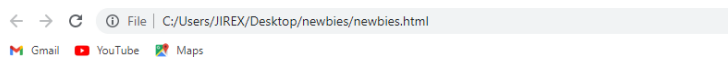
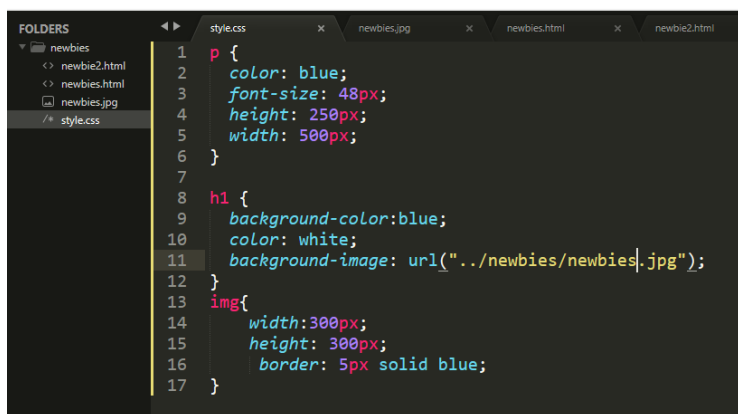
As you can see the image is now surrounded by a blue border.

Chapter 24

Background Image

The background-image property allows us to add a background image to an HTML element. This is similar to the background color, however an image is shown instead of a color.

We are going to put a background image on the h1 tag



Newbies

I am a newbie and i want
to learn html

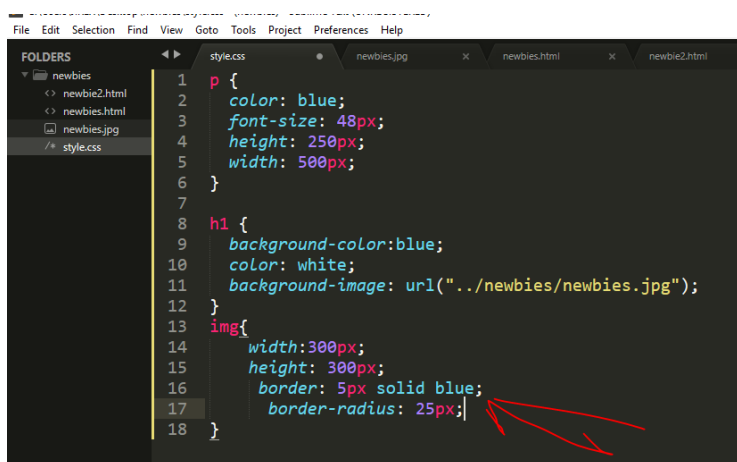


Chapter 25

Border-Radius

The `border-radius` property allows you to add rounded corners of a HTML elements. This can be especially useful for adding rounded corners to buttons and images.

In action, if we wanted to round the corners of an `` element, we could add the following in our stylesheet:



Note that the image will change on its corners after styling with border-radius property

← → ↻ ⓘ File | C:/Users/JIREX/Desktop/newbies/newbies.html

Gmail YouTube Maps

I am a newbie and i want
to learn html



Text Properties

Property	Description	Values
color	Sets the color of a text	RGB, hex, keyword
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal, number, length, %
letter-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between characters	normal, length
text-align	Aligns the text in an element	left, right, center, justify
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text	none, underline, overline, line-through
text-indent	Indents the first line of text in an element	length, %
text-transform	Controls the letters in an element	none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase

List Properties

Property	Description	Values
list-style	Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration	<i>list-style-type</i> , <i>list-style-position</i> , <i>list-style-image</i> , inherit
list-style-image	Specifies an image as the list-item marker	URL, none, inherit
list-style-position	Specifies where to place the list-item marker	inside, outside, inherit
list-style-type	Specifies the type of list-item marker	none, disc, circle, square, decimal, decimal-leading-zero, armenian, georgian, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-greek, lower-latin, upper-latin, lower-roman, upper-roman, inherit

Border Properties

Property	Description	Values
border	Sets all the border properties in one declaration	<i>border-width</i> , <i>border-style</i> , <i>border-color</i>
border-bottom	Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration	<i>border-bottom-width</i> , <i>border-bottom-style</i> , <i>border-bottom-color</i>
border-bottom-color	Sets the color of the bottom border	<i>border-color</i>
border-bottom-style	Sets the style of the bottom border	<i>border-style</i>
border-bottom-width	Sets the width of the bottom border	<i>border-width</i>
border-color	Sets the color of the four borders	<i>color_name</i> , <i>hex_number</i> , <i>rgb_number</i> , transparent, inherit
border-left	Sets all the left border properties in one declaration	<i>border-left-width</i> , <i>border-left-style</i> , <i>border-left-color</i>
border-left-color	Sets the color of the left border	<i>border-color</i>
border-left-style	Sets the style of the left border	<i>border-style</i>
border-left-width	Sets the width of the left border	<i>border-width</i>
border-right	Sets all the right border properties in one declaration	<i>border-right-width</i> , <i>border-right-style</i> , <i>border-right-color</i>
border-right-color	Sets the color of the right border	<i>border-color</i>
border-right-style	Sets the style of the right border	<i>border-style</i>

HTML AND CSS FOR NEWBIES

border-right	Sets all the right border properties in one declaration	<i>border-right-width, border-right-style, border-right-color</i>
border-right-color	Sets the color of the right border	<i>border-color</i>
border-right-style	Sets the style of the right border	<i>border-style</i>
border-right-width	Sets the width of the right border	<i>border-width</i>
border-style	Sets the style of the four borders	none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, inherit
border-top	Sets all the top border properties in one declaration	<i>border-top-width, border-top-style, border-top-color</i>
border-top-color	Sets the color of the top border	<i>border-color</i>
border-top-style	Sets the style of the top border	<i>border-style</i>
border-top-width	Sets the width of the top border	<i>border-width</i>
border-width	Sets the width of the four borders	thin, medium, thick, <i>length</i> , inherit

Font Properties

Property	Description	Values
font	Sets all the font properties in one declaration	<i>font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size/line-height, font-family, caption, icon, menu, message-box, small-caption, status-bar, inherit</i>
font-family	Specifies the font family for text	<i>family-name, generic-family, inherit</i>
font-size	Specifies the font size of text	xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, <i>length</i> , %, inherit
font-style	Specifies the font style for text	normal, italic, oblique, inherit
font-variant	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font	normal, small-caps, inherit
font-weight	Specifies the weight of a font	normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, inherit Careful, many of these are not supported!



About the Author

Tatenda Josiah Majira is a seasoned web developer, educator, and author passionate about making technology accessible to everyone. With years of experience in the field of web development, Tatenda has honed his skills in HTML, CSS, and various other programming languages.

Throughout his career, Tatenda has worked on numerous web development projects, ranging from personal blogs to complex e-commerce websites. His hands-on experience has equipped him with practical insights into the challenges faced by beginners in the field, inspiring him to create educational resources to simplify the learning process.

Driven by a desire to empower others, Tatenda has dedicated himself to teaching and mentoring aspiring developers. He believes that everyone should have the opportunity to learn and thrive in the ever-evolving world of technology. Through

his writing, workshops, and online courses, Tatenda strives to make complex concepts understandable and applicable to learners of all backgrounds.

“HTML and CSS for Newbies” is the latest addition to Tatenda’s portfolio of educational materials. Drawing from his wealth of experience and expertise, Tatenda has crafted a comprehensive guide that breaks down the core principles of HTML and CSS in a clear and accessible manner. His goal is to equip readers with the skills they need to create their own websites and embark on their journey in web development with confidence.

Beyond his work in web development and education, Tatenda is known for his dedication to community engagement and advocacy for diversity and inclusion in the tech industry. He actively participates in outreach programs and initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide and creating opportunities for underrepresented groups in technology.

As an author, educator, and advocate, Tatenda Josiah Majira continues to inspire and empower individuals to pursue their passion for technology and embark on meaningful journeys in the world of web development.

Also by Tatenda J Majira



Summoning a demon AI

Exploring the Dark Side of Artificial Intelligence” delves into the shadows of technology to uncover the darker implications of artificial intelligence. Written by computer systems engineer Tatenda Majira, this thought-provoking book examines the ethical dilemmas, societal impacts, and potential risks associated with AI, from privacy violations and algorithmic biases to job displacement and the erosion of human autonomy. Through insightful analysis and real-world examples, Tatenda Majira navigates the complexities of AI’s dark side, challenging readers to confront the ethical and social implications of unleashing advanced AI technologies. A must-read for anyone interested in understanding the darker dimensions of AI and its impact on society.

